



Hydraulics, Coastal Systems and Sustainment Engineering

Advanced Concept ARO 2001 Centrifuge Workshop

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US Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Vicksburg, Mississippi, USA

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TOPICS OF INTEREST

- **Sustainment engineering**
 - semi-permanent or permanent military structures
- **Landing over the shore (LOTS)**
- **Offshore disposal; dredge material disposal; military cleanup**
- **Beach/shore erosion**
- **Landing craft and shore behavior**
- **Offshore platform foundations**
- **Offshore pipelines/cables**
- **Navigation and flood control**

EXAMPLE PROJECTS

1. Wave induced seabed liquefaction

- Hydraulics & Beach/shore erosion

2. Ice / structure interaction

- Hydraulics

3. Ice gouge / pipeline interaction

- Offshore pipelines/cables (& Landing craft and shore behavior)

4. Confederation Bridge

- Offshore platform foundations

5. Spudcan foundation removal

- Sustainment engineering & Offshore platform foundations

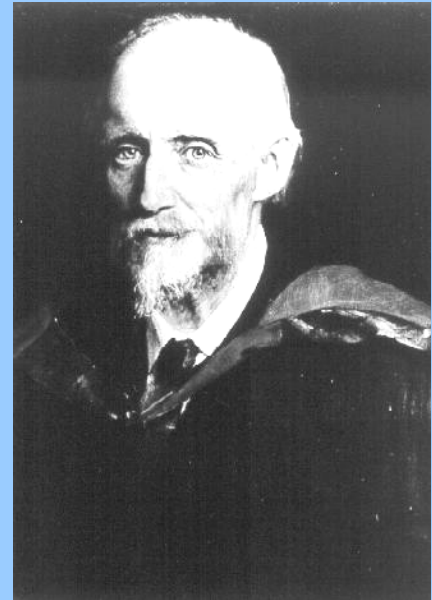
6. Drag anchor performance

- Sustainment engineering & Offshore platform foundations



Centrifuge Modelling for Hydraulics

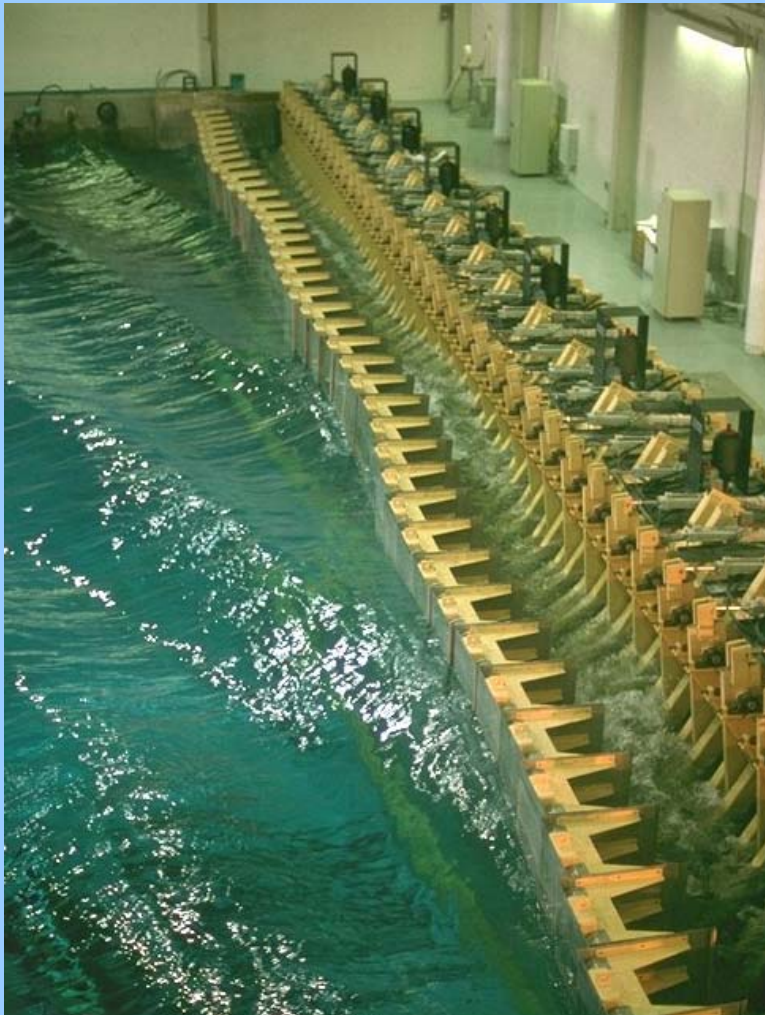
- Hydraulic modelling similitude
 - $Re, Fr = V / \sqrt{gL}$, We ratios, etc
- Centrifuge permits g as a variable
 - limited range of geometric scale factors
 - similarity of several ratios simultaneously
 - hydraulic/soil interactions
- Scaling laws derived, eg Goodings (1984)
 - laminar seepage, turbulent surface flow, erosion, and rate of sediment transport
 - eg Erosion of cohesionless soil modelled if all soil particles are reduced in size by the factor N .
- Embankment overtoppings
- River bank failure due to seepage
- Modelling of transient unsaturated flow is valid
- Water-wave submerged causeway interaction



Osbourne Reynolds



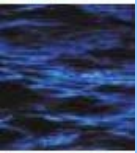
Wave Induced Seabed Liquefaction



**Physical Model Test in
OTRC Wave Basin, Houston**

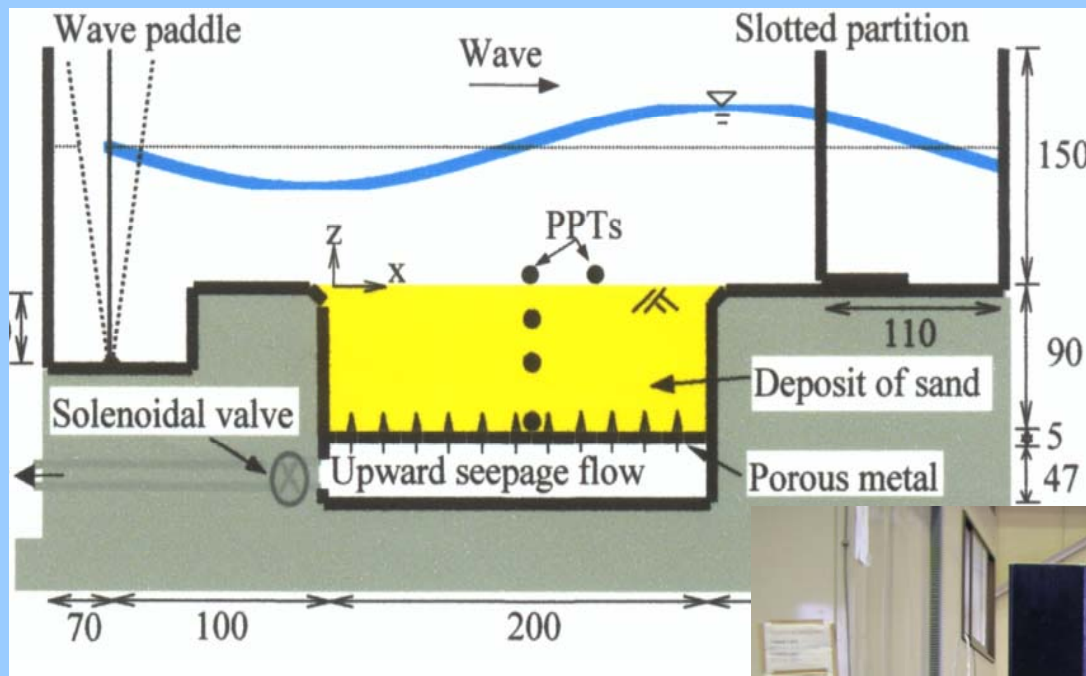


- **Wave modelling in drum**
 - Transient & theory
 - Wave trains
 - Causeway interaction
 - Sekiguchi & Phillips (1992)
- **Wave - seabed interaction**
 - liquefaction studies



Wave Induced Seabed Liquefaction

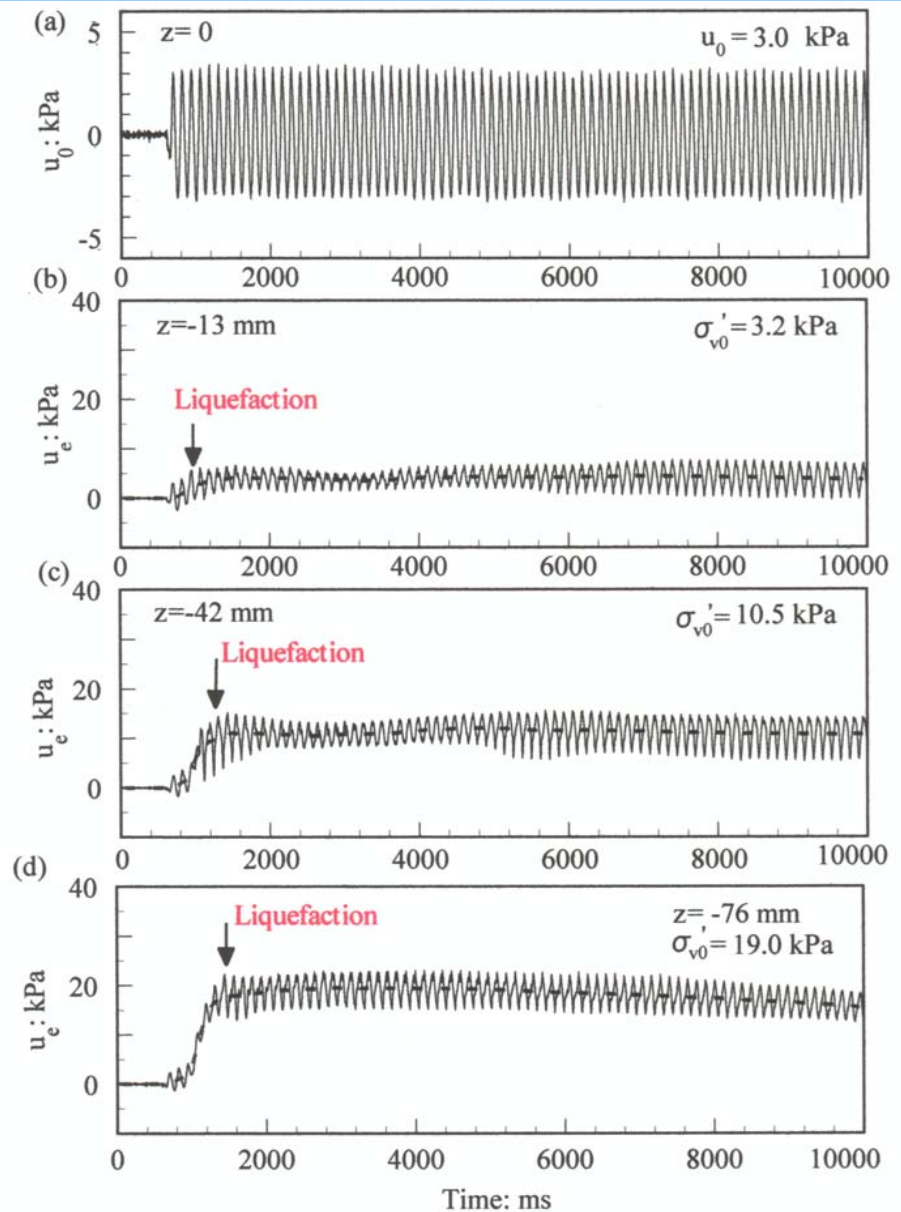
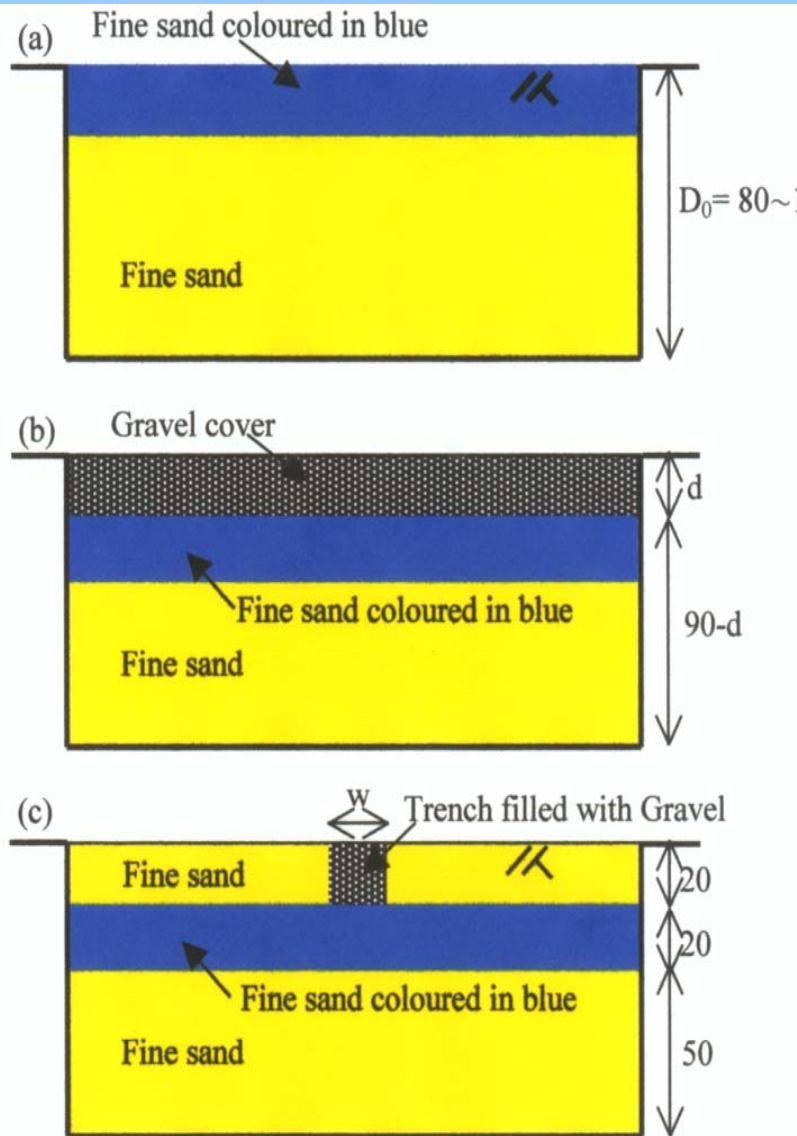
Kyoto University



- 50g tests
 - 4m water depth
 - 4.5m fine sand
- Sekiguchi et al (2000)

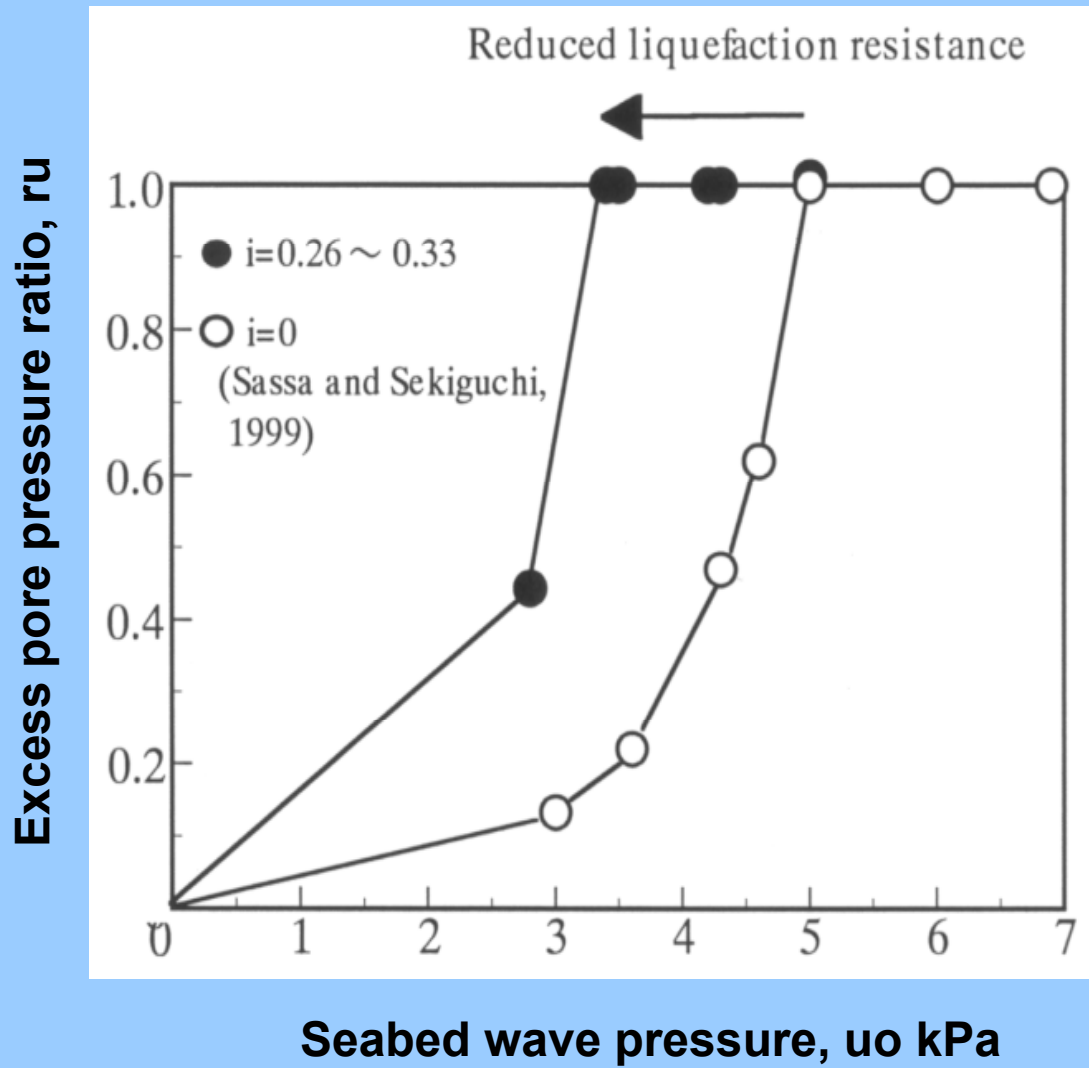
- Viscous pore fluid
 - simultaneous time scaling of
 - consolidation &
 - inertia







Wave Induced Seabed Liquefaction Kyoto University

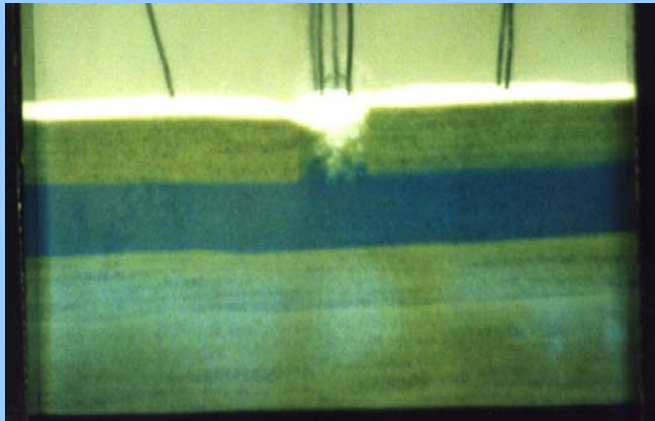


Wave Induced Seabed Liquefaction Kyoto University

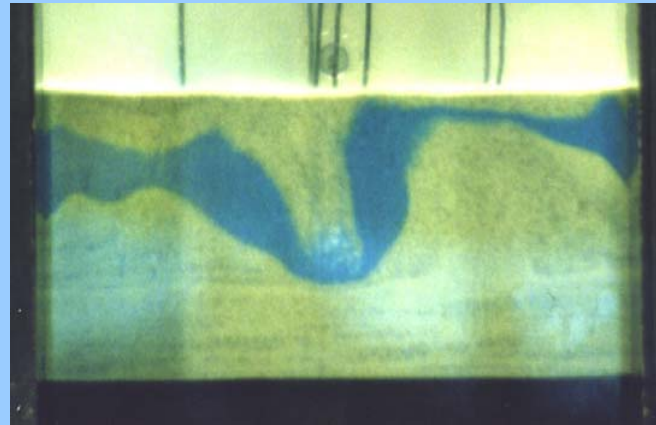
Photographs of Gravel Trench, Test SK16

Before wave loading

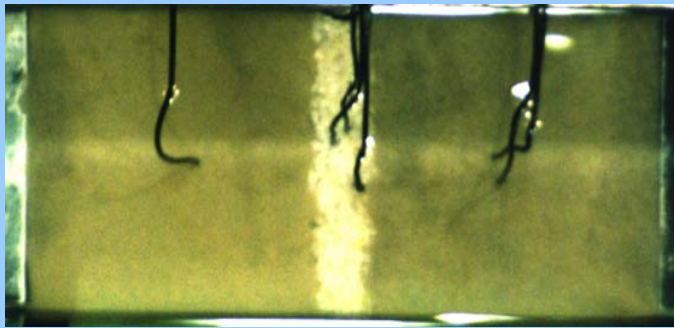
After wave loading



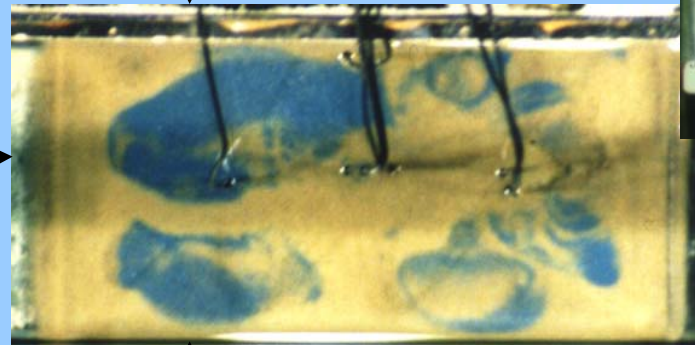
Elevation view



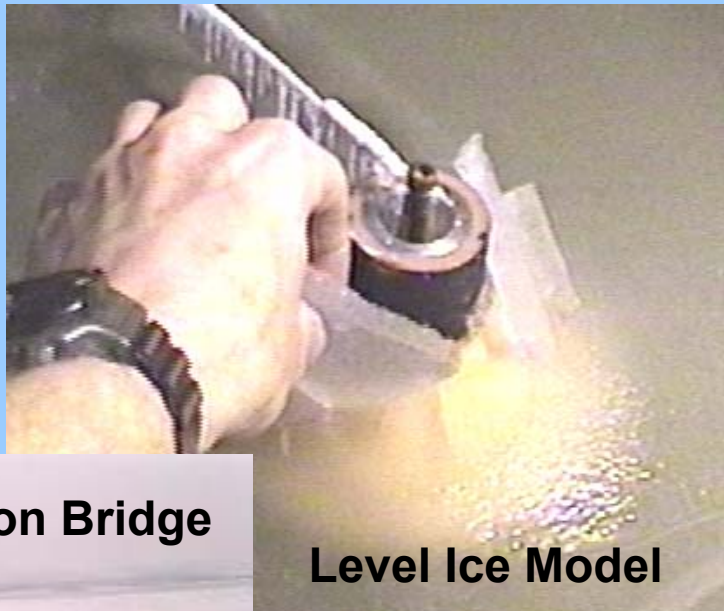
Cross section through
line A-A'



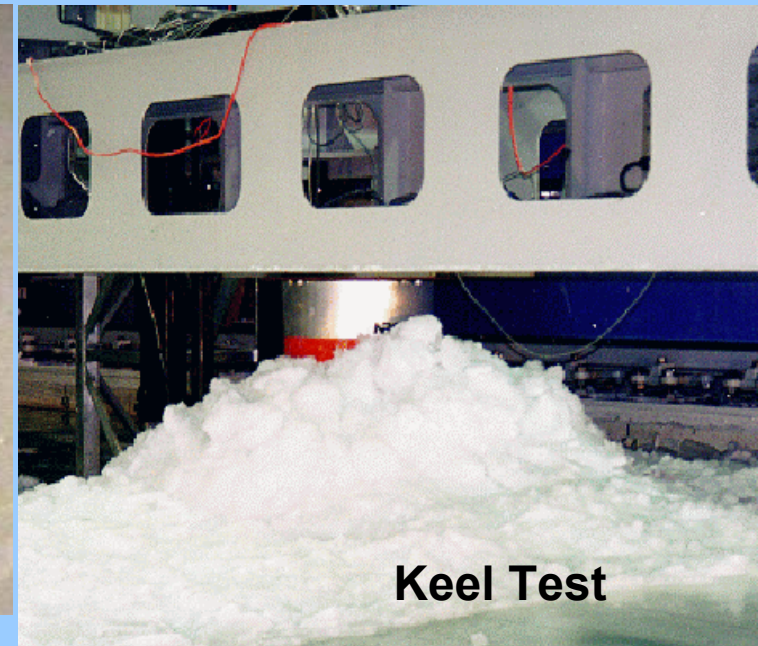
Plan view



↑ A'



Level Ice Model



Keel Test

Confederation Bridge



- **Centrifuge Models Complement Ice Tank Tests**

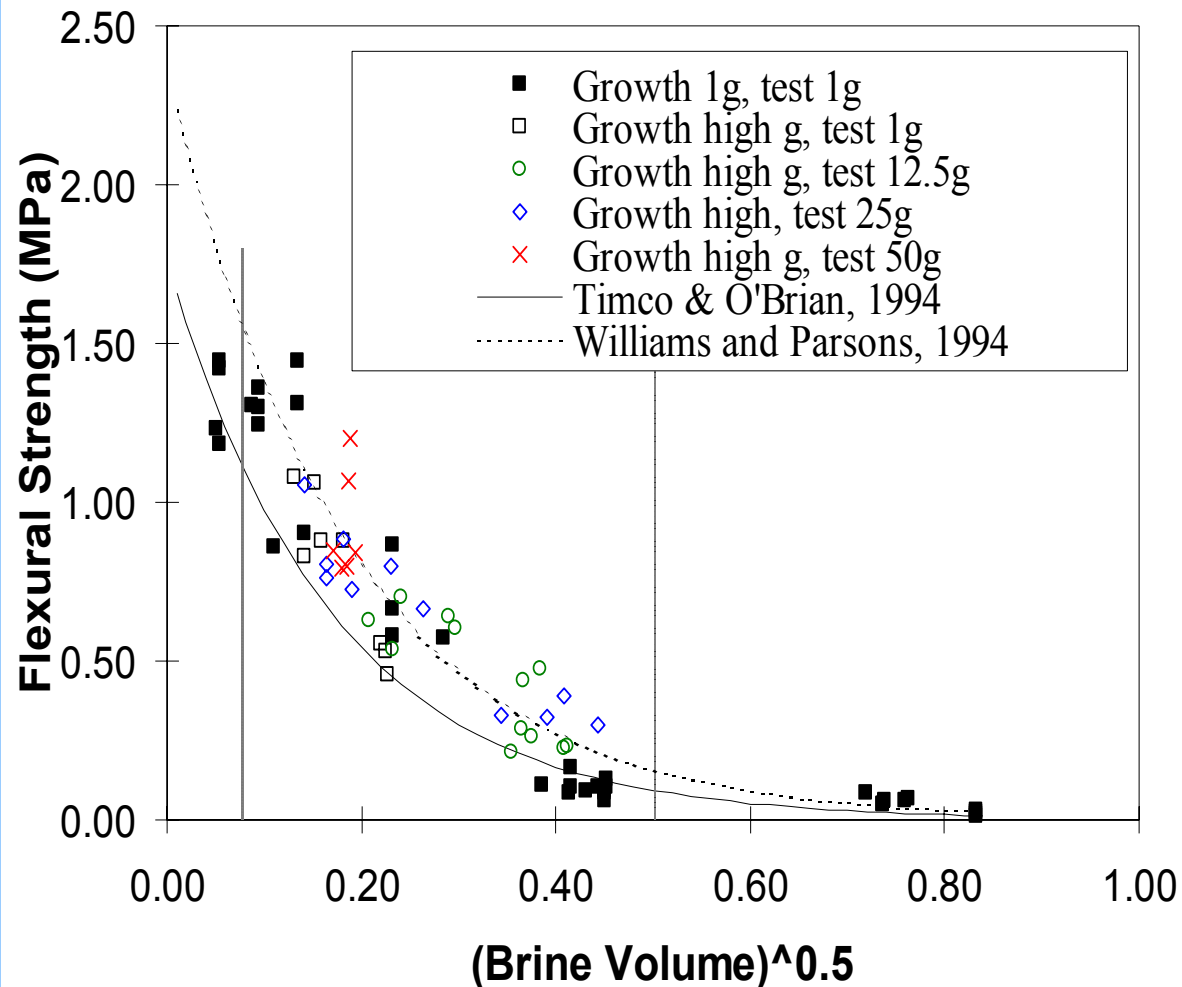
- Level ice - freshwater & saline
- Rubble fields
- Unconsolidated rubble keels
- Barrette et al (2000)

Scaling Considerations

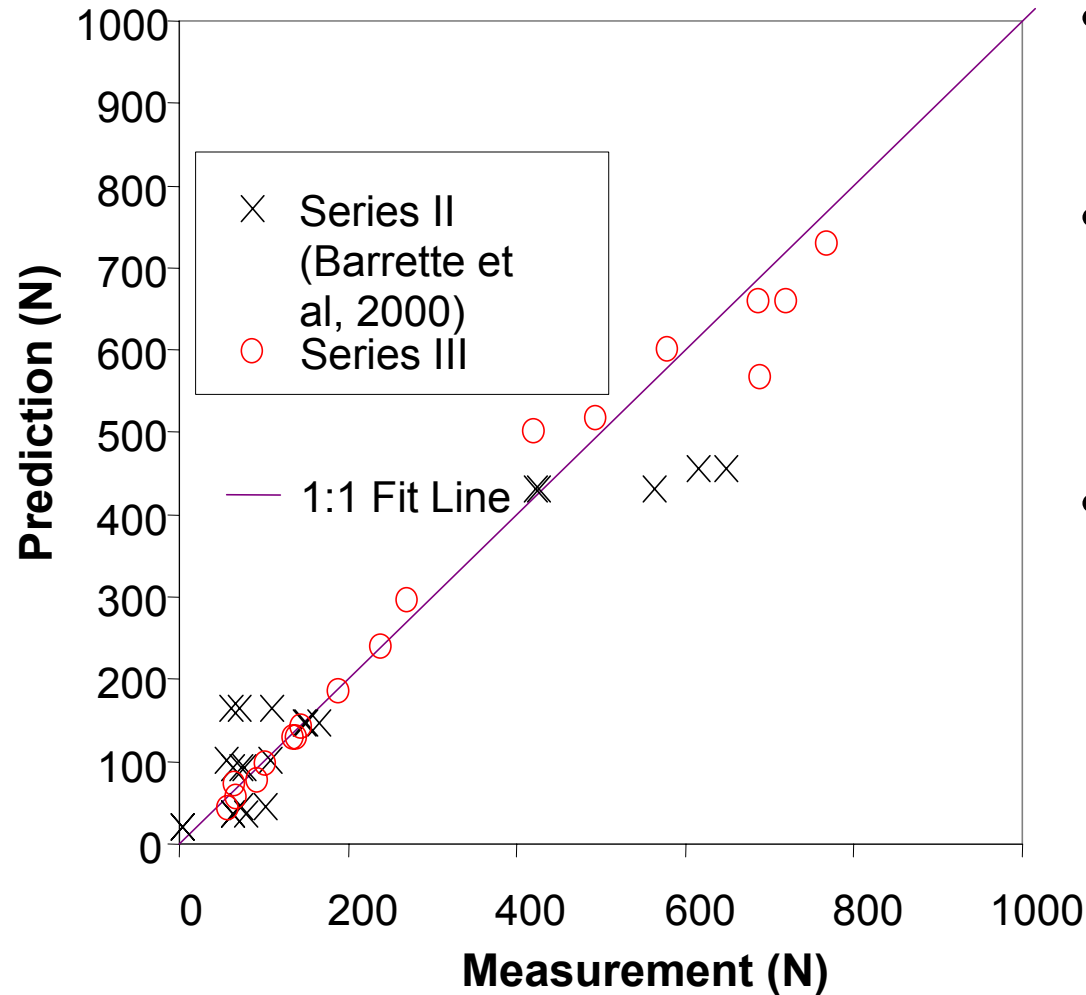
- Froude number, $F^2 = V^2 / gL$
- Cauchy number, $C^2 = V^2 \rho / E$
 - Reduced scale model at 1g
 - ♦ Model flexural strength reduced by scale factor
 - ♦ Use of doped ice, not real material
 - Reduced scale model at ng
 - ♦ Model flexural strength same as prototype
 - ♦ Use of real material
 - ♦ Assumes classical centrifuge model scaling
 - ♦ what if fracture mechanics is dominant?



Flexural Strength Comparison

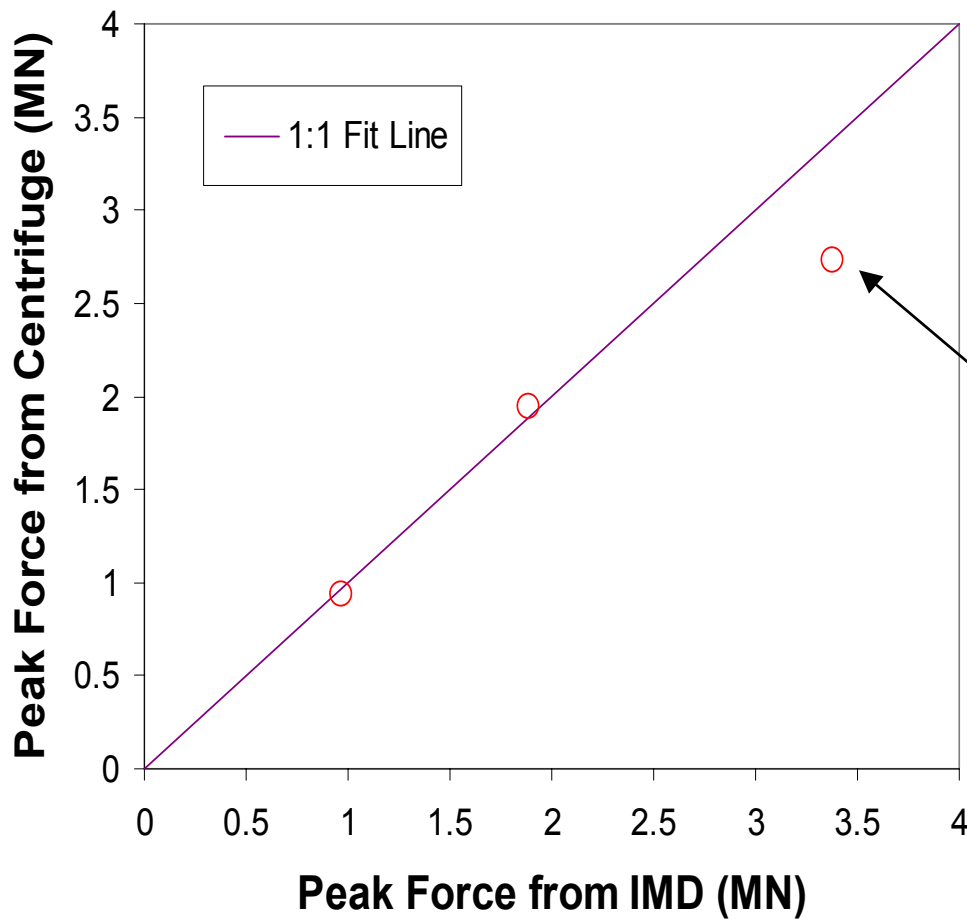


Horizontal Load Comparison



- Centrifuge models
- Level ice models
 - Freshwater
 - Saline
- Prediction from Lau (1999)

Modelling of Models Comparison

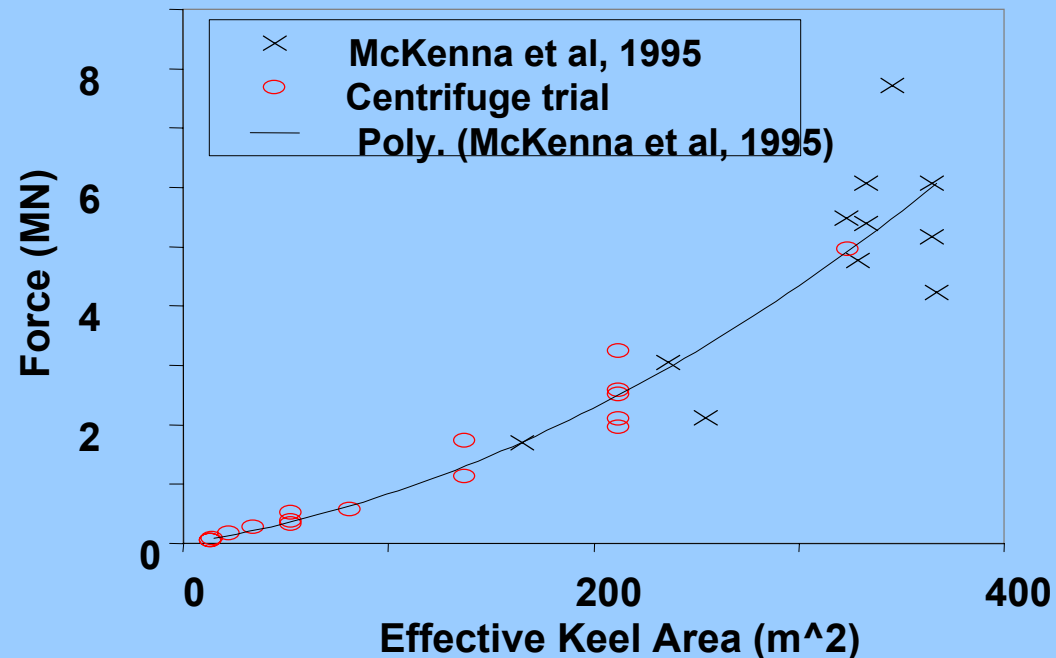
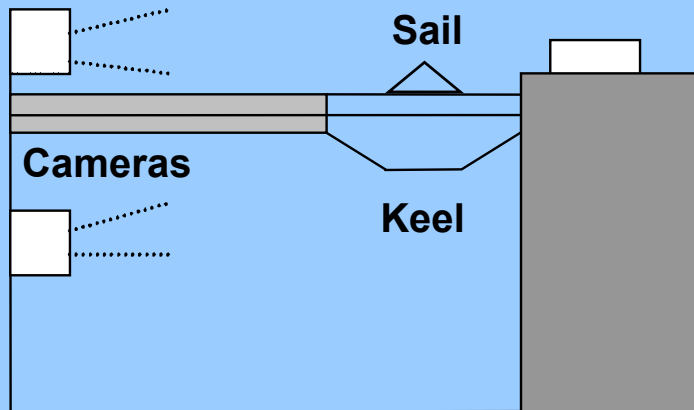


- Level ice models
- Centrifuge models
- Ice Tank Tests
- Shear dominant
 - lower D/t

Rubble Keel Load Comparison



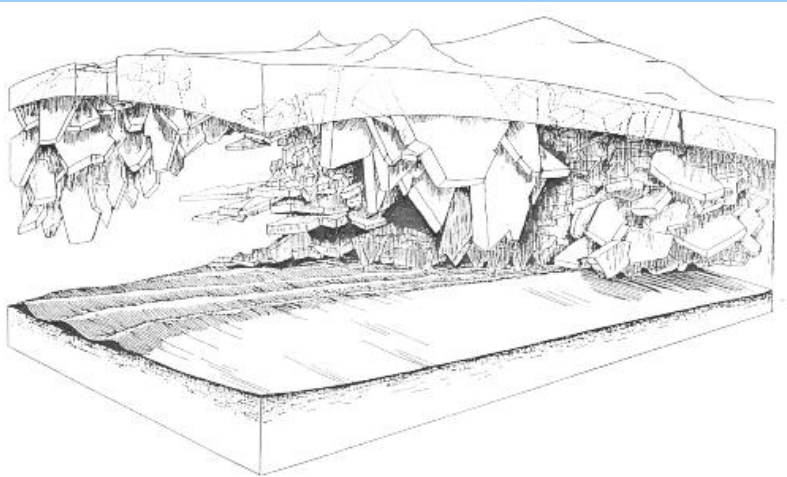
- Structure width 5 and 10 m
- Keel depth up to 11 m deep
- Keel width up to 50 mm wide
- Ice Tank & Centrifuge Tests



Ice gouge / pipeline interaction

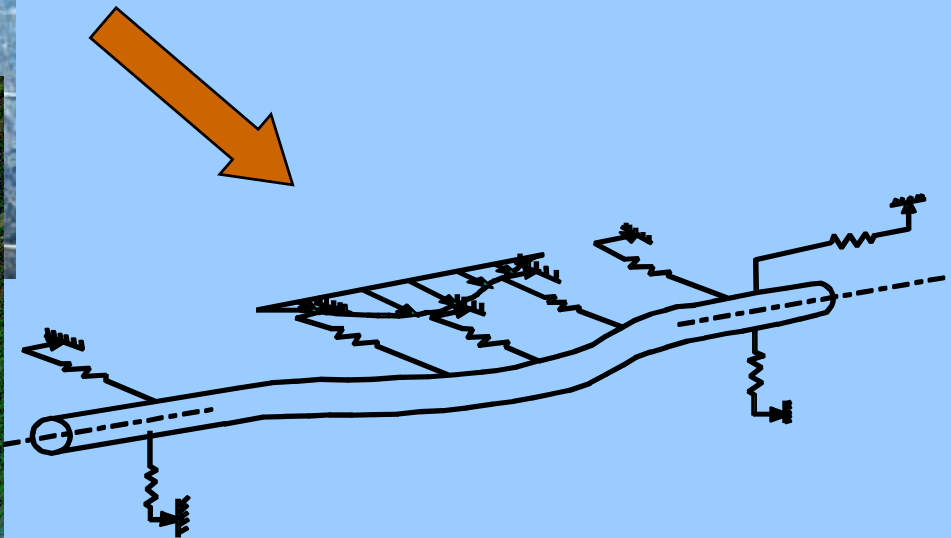
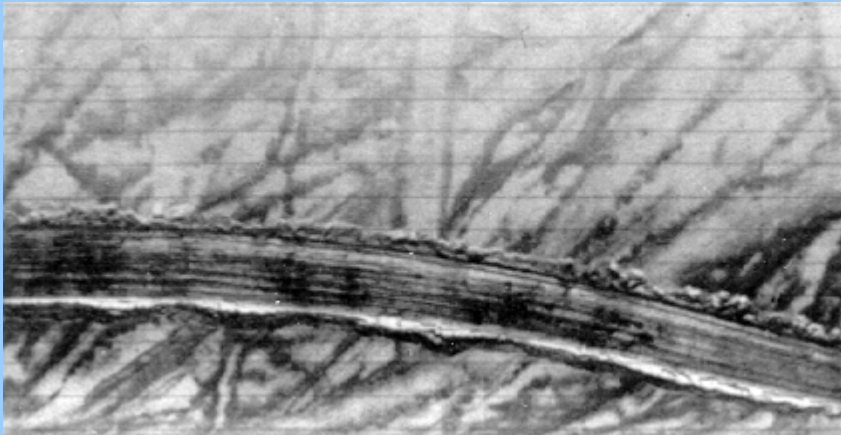
PRESSURE RIDGE ICE SCOUR EXPERIMENT

‘To develop the capability to design pipelines and other seabed installations in regions scoured by ice, taking into account the soil deformations and stress changes which may be caused during a scour event’.



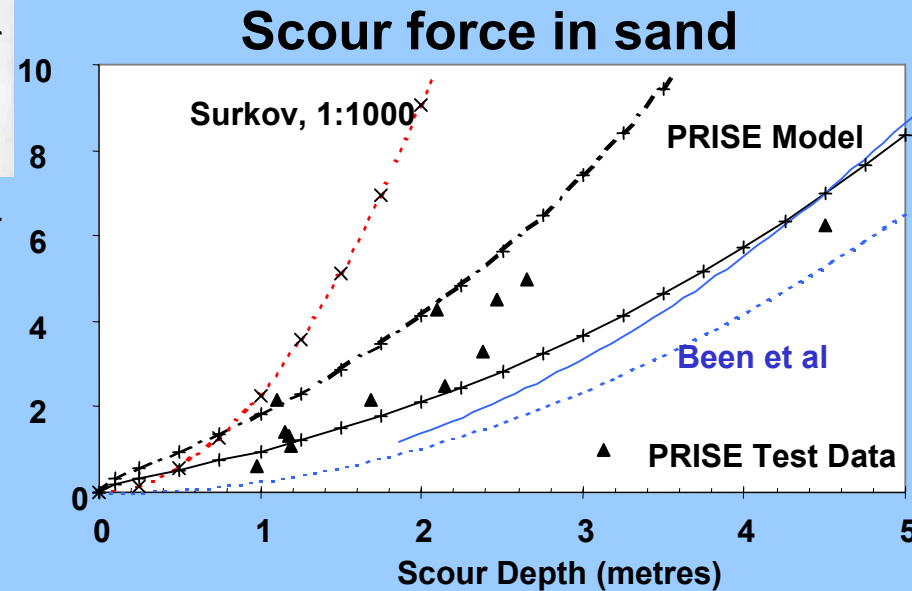
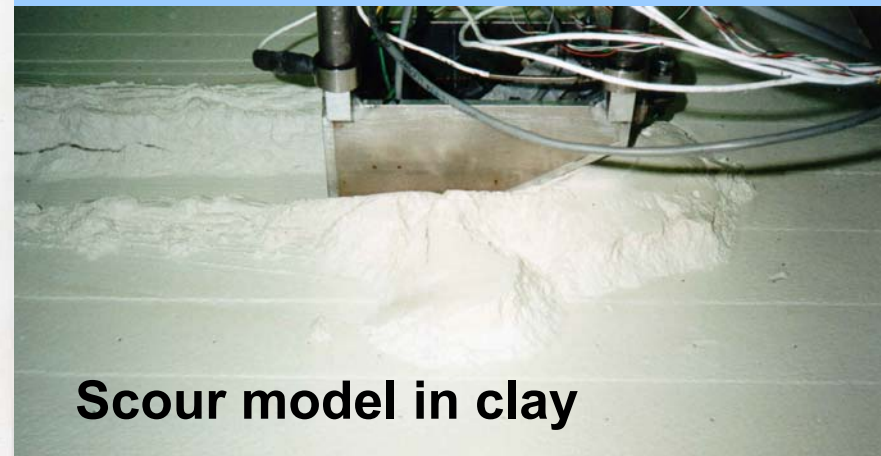
Ice gouge / pipeline interaction

C-CORE



Ice gouge / pipeline interaction

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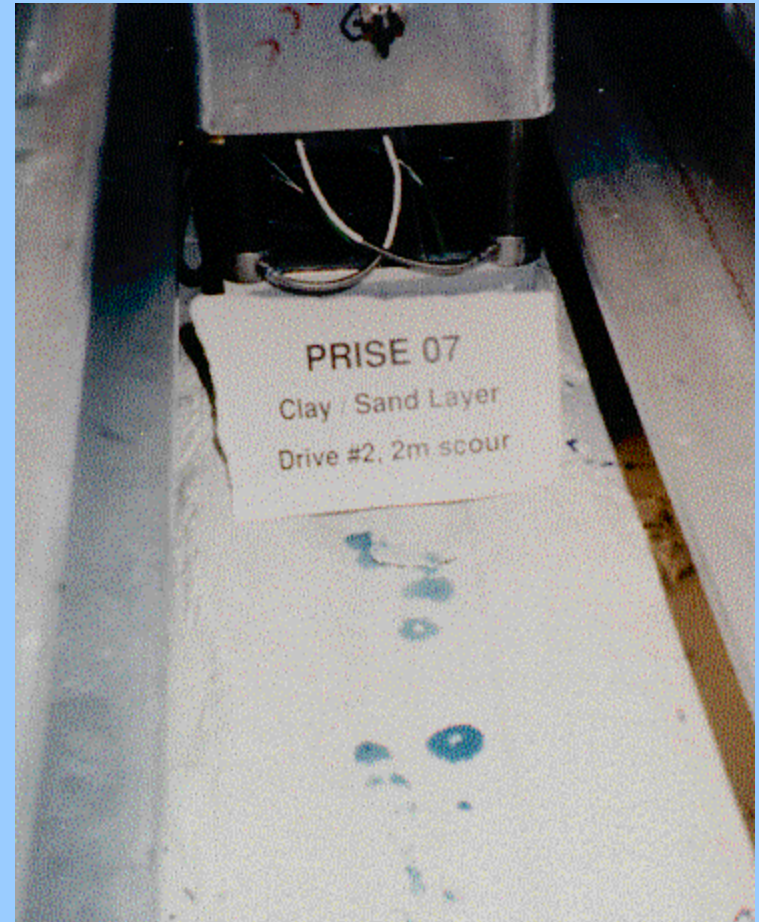


Woodworth-Lynas, et al (1996)

Ice gouge / pipeline interaction



Sand boils in scour path?



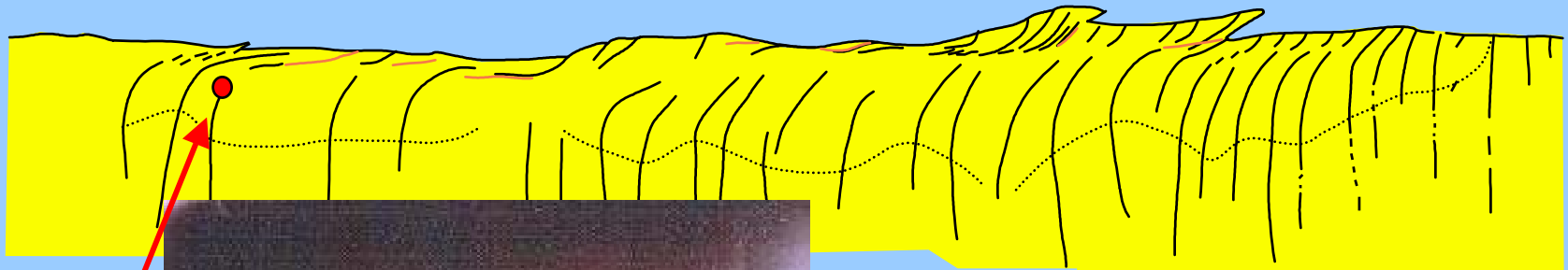
Ice gouge / pipeline interaction

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PROFILE

Scouring Feature

Mudline



PIPE

PLAN



**DESIGN GUIDELINES:
SCOUR FORCES
DEFORMATION FIELDS**

**PIPE RESPONSE
ENGINEERING MODEL**





Confederation Bridge

C-CORE



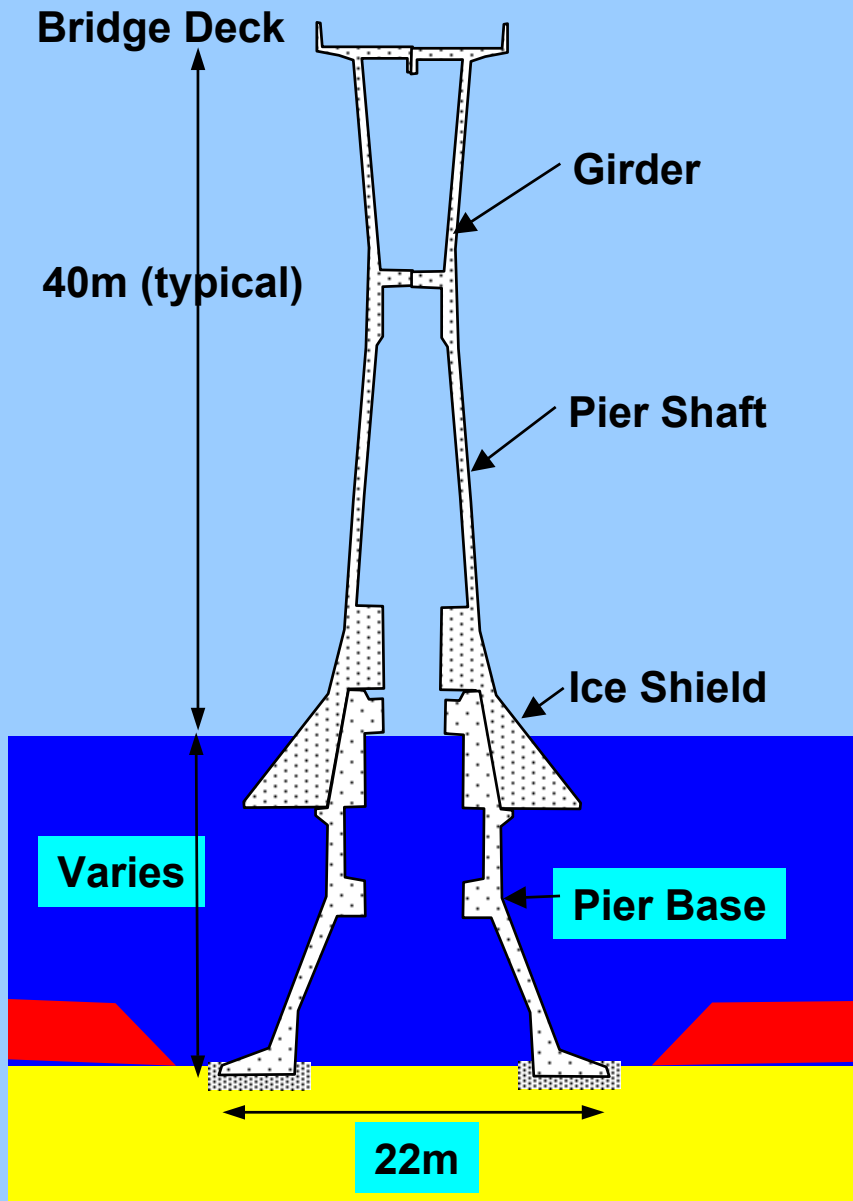
Overview

Hydraulics, Coastal Systems and Sustainment Engineering



Confederation Bridge

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CROSS-SECTION OF TYPICAL BRIDGE PIER

Over 60 piers.

Dredge to foundation level.

Place ring foundation.

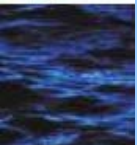
Pour tremie pad.

Limit State Design Approach

In preliminary design, 12 pier designs were not acceptable.

Need to understand how pier foundations would behave.

Kosar et al (1999)

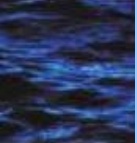


Confederation Bridge

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Surface



Cross-
Section

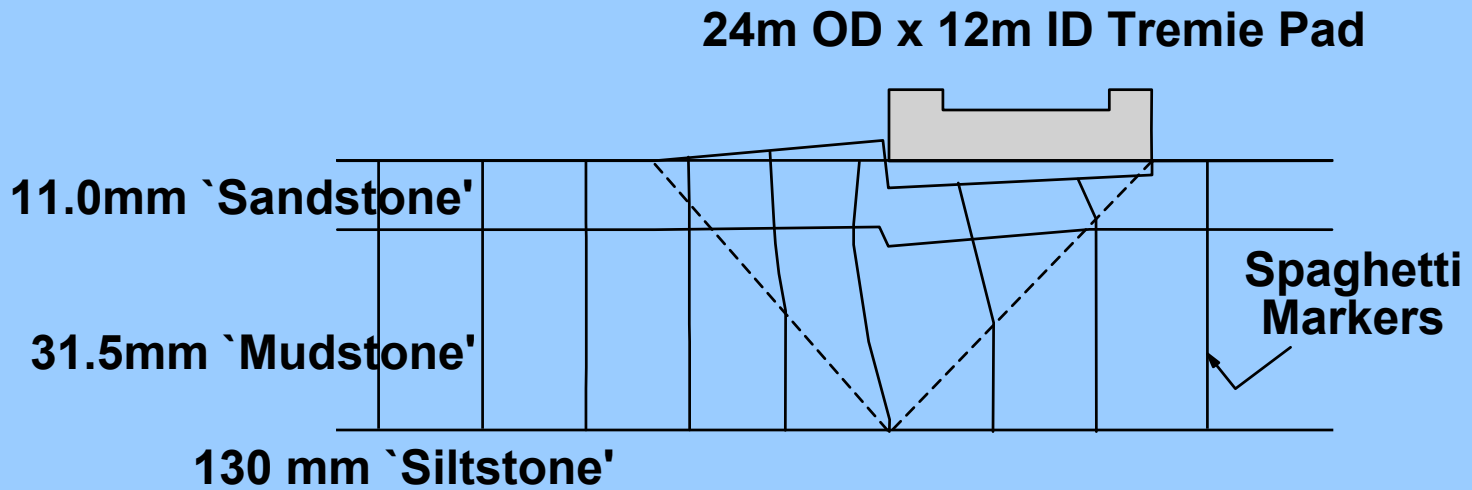


Cross-Section & Surface View of Failure Mechanism



Confederation Bridge

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Bearing Capacity

MPa

Centrifuge Test

1.69

2 Part Wedge

Original

1.52

Modified

1.74

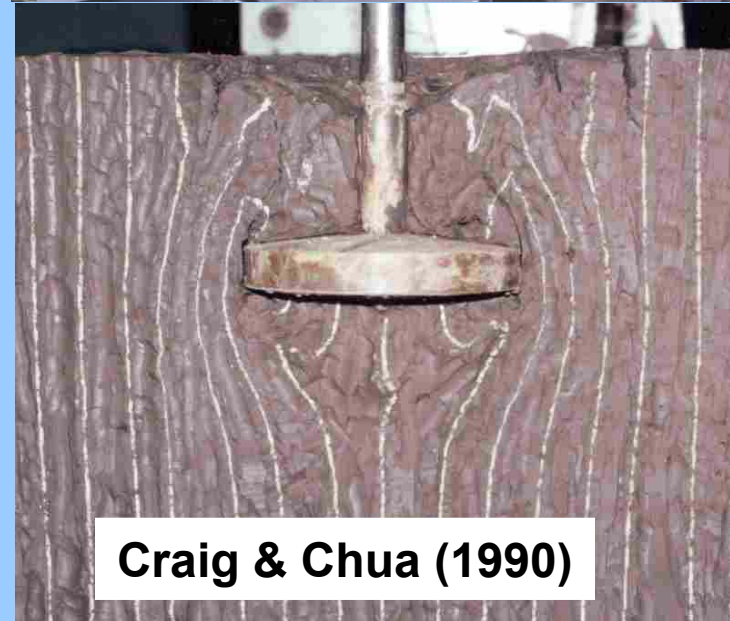
2D Limit Equilibrium

1.73

3D Limit Equilibrium

1.63

Spudcan foundation removal *University of Manchester*

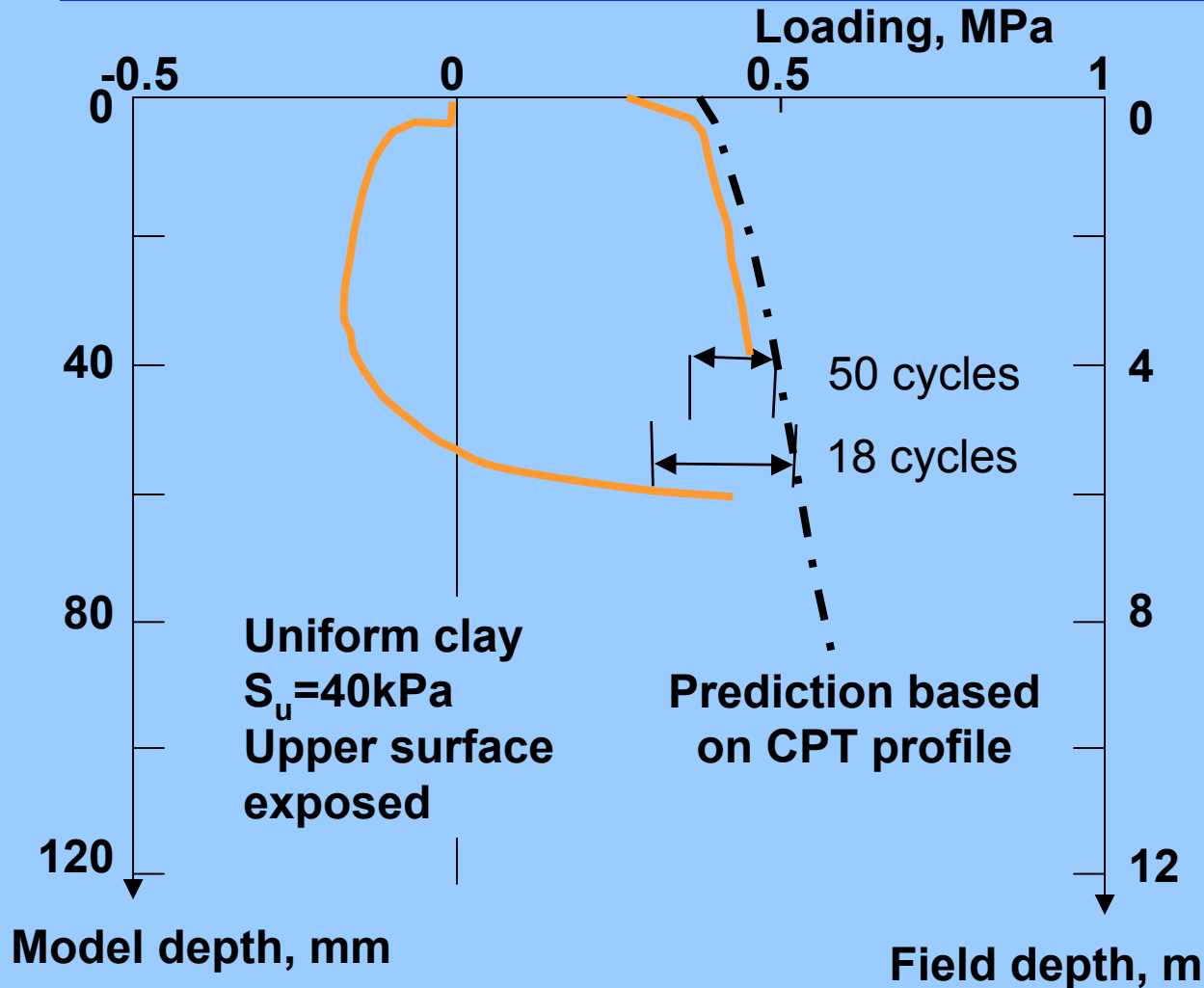


Craig & Chua (1990)



Spudcan foundation removal

University of Manchester

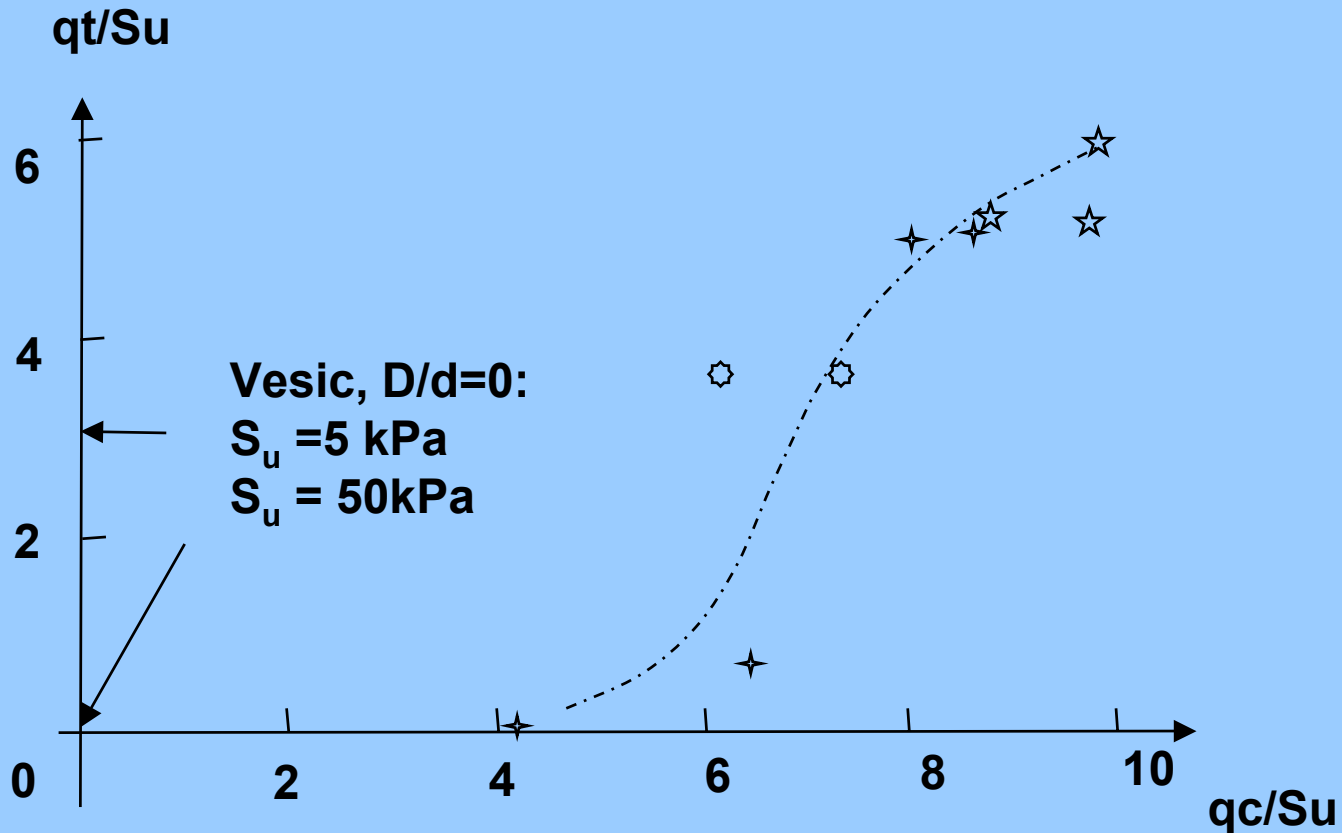


Monotonic Installation, limited cyclic loading and undrained breakout



Spudcan foundation removal

University of Manchester



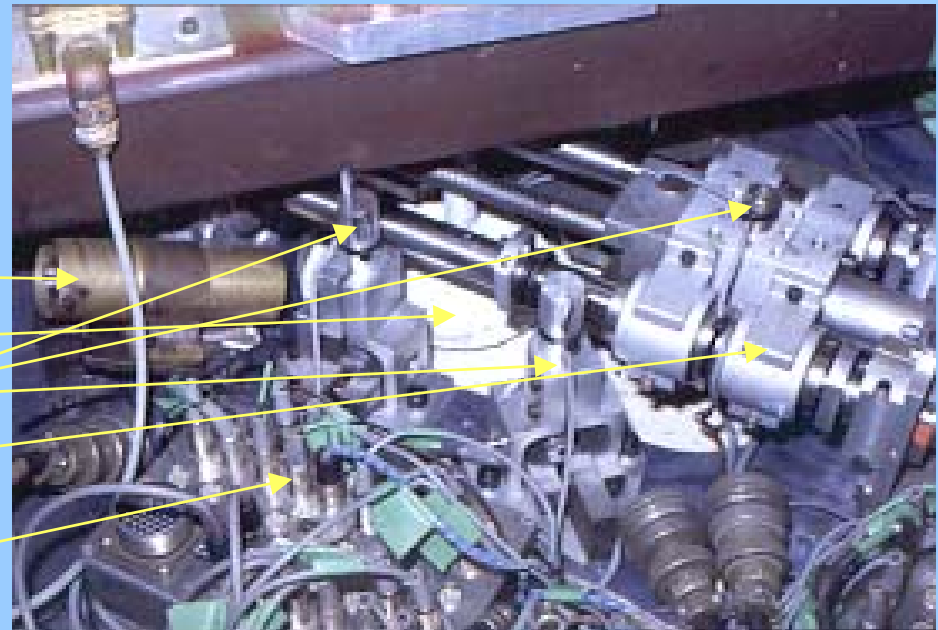
Relationship between Installation and breakout stresses for $D/d < 0.5$

Spudcan foundation removal

- **Methods to reduce uplift resistance**
- **Spudcan / Pile Interaction**
 - Craig (1998)
 - Siciliano et al (1990)

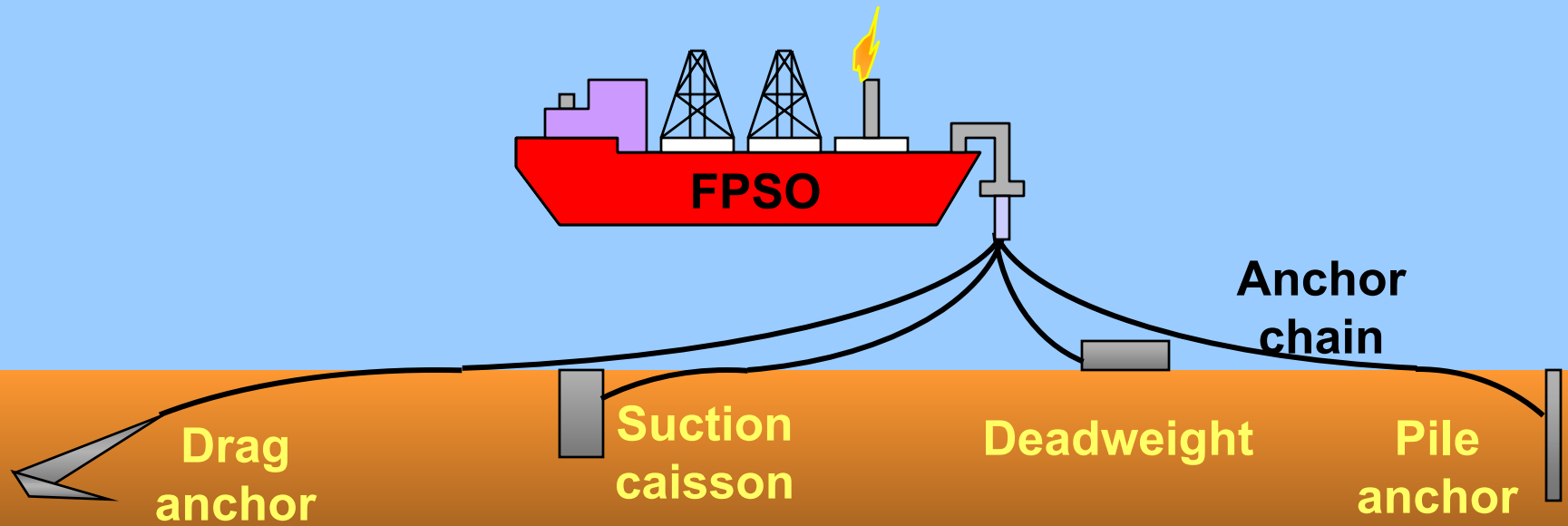


Vert. Drive
CPT
Shear Vane
Camera
Spudcan
Piles
Horz Drive
Transducers, 50#

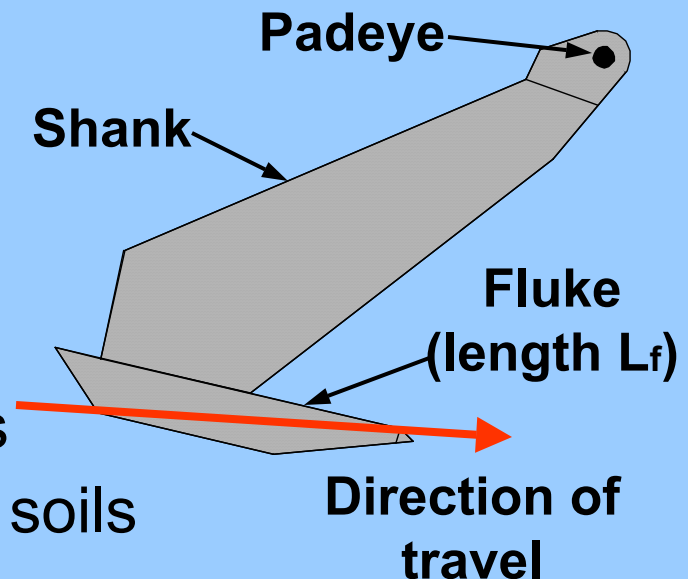


Drag anchor performance

University of W. Australia



- High holding capacity (efficiency)
- Relatively easy to install
- Retrievable & reusable
- Design methods largely empirical
- Unsuitable in hard /rocky seabeds
- Uncertain performance in layered soils



Drag anchor performance

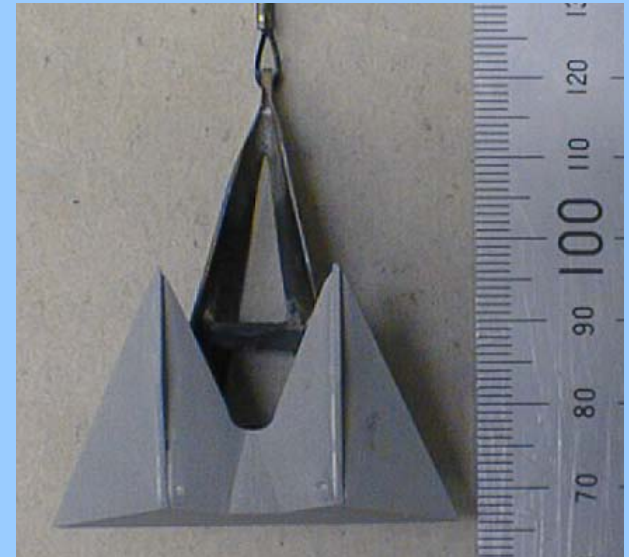
University of W. Australia



**1:160 scale model
of 32 tonne
Vryhof Stevpris**

**Fluke length:
31 mm
(5 m prototype)**

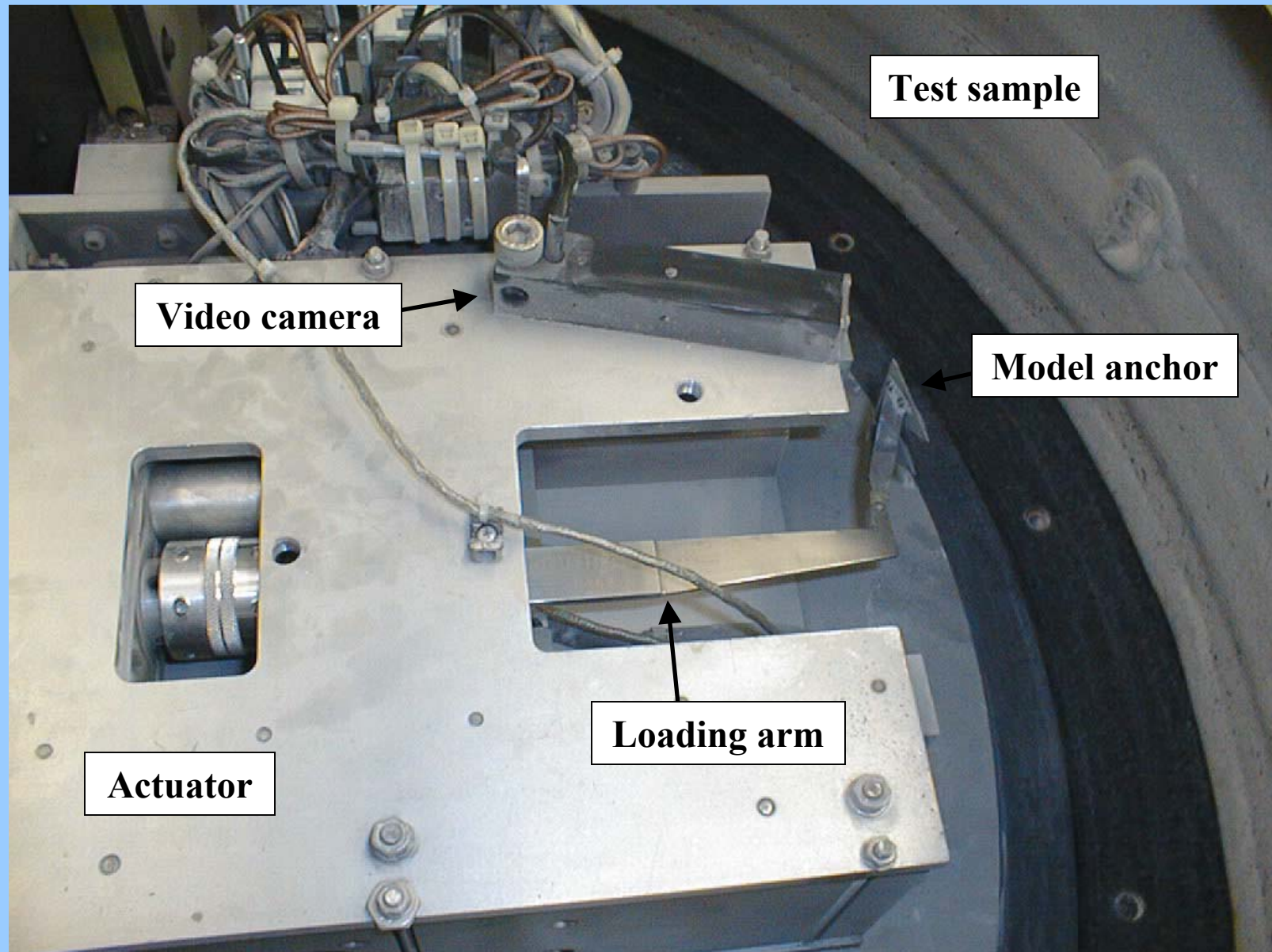
O'Neill et al (1999)





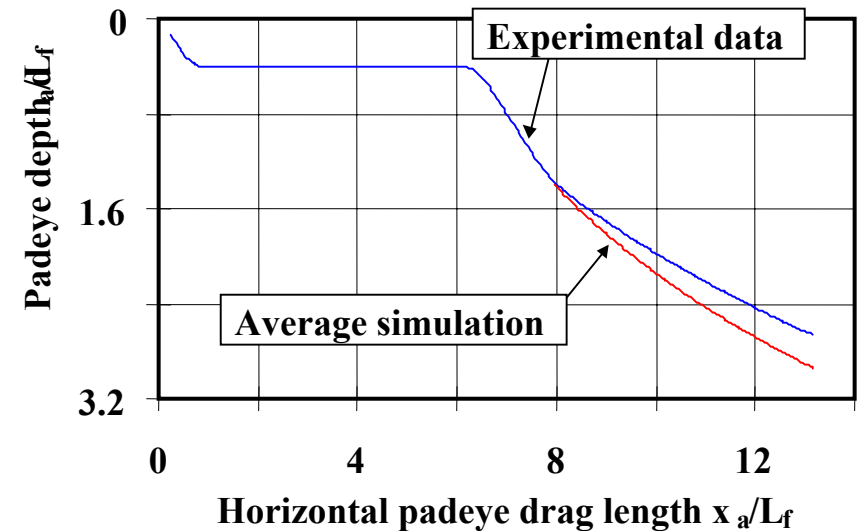
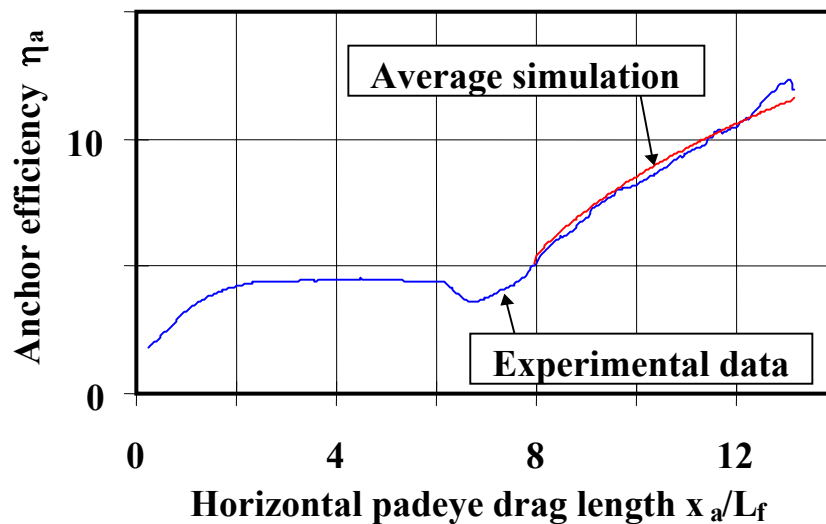
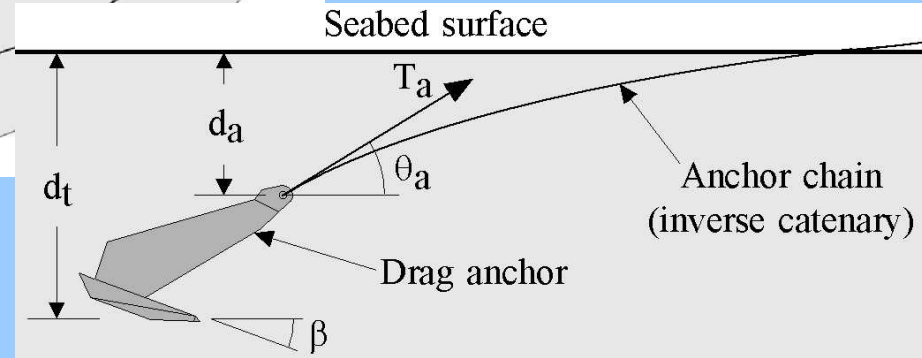
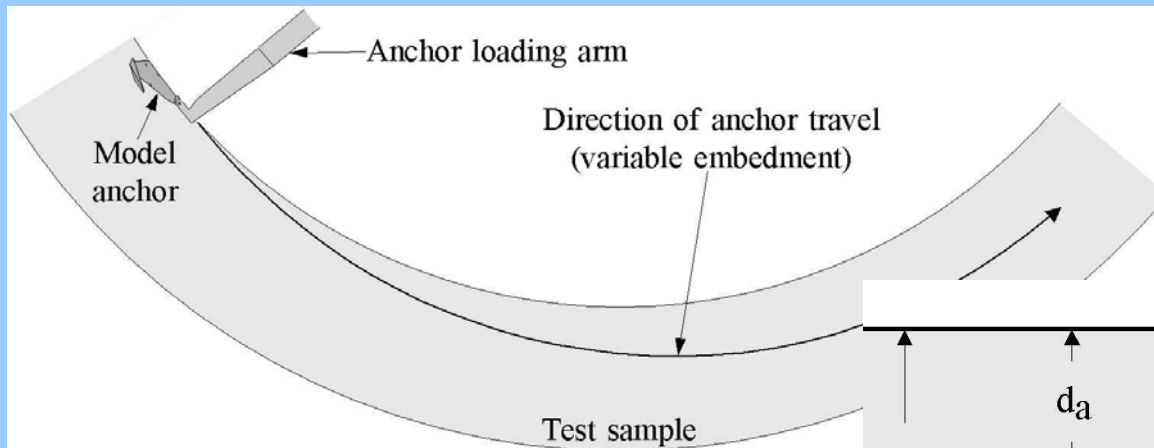
Drag anchor performance

University of W. Australia



Drag anchor performance

University of W. Australia





The Bold Possibilities of Centrifuge Modeling

When geotechnical design conditions are extreme or unfamiliar, and conventional analyses fall short, centrifuge physical modeling is the most reliable alternative to full scale trials. This can be used in engineering applications such as:



Foundation design for offshore structures rocked by ice flows



Determination of depth of burial for submarine cables or pipes to prevent damage from ships running aground

- **Assessing effects of explosives on above ground or buried structures**
- **Remedial engineering of an existing dam subject to earthquakes**
- **Planning the urgency of response to waste leaking from a pipeline into soil**
- **Determining freezing induced stresses on underground shelters, and frost jacking of foundations and pipelines**
- **Assessing risk of collapse into temporarily unsupported tunnels**
- **Designing site improvement by grouting or soil reinforcement**

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2. Ice / structure interaction

Barrette PD, Lau M, Phillips R, McKenna RF and Jones SJ (2000) Interaction between level ice and conical structures: Centrifuge simulations Phase II. OMAE2000/P&A-1004

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Woodworth-Lynas, C.M.T., Nixon, J.F., Phillips, R. and Palmer, A. (1996) Subgouge deformations and the security of arctic marine pipelines. Offshore Technology Conference, Houston, May 1996, Vol 4, pp 657-664.

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6. Drag anchor performance

O'Neill, M. P., Randolph, M. F. and House, A. R. (1999) Int. Jnl Offshore & Polar Eng 9, No. 1.

Neubecker, S. R. and Randolph, M. F. (1996), Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 33, no 4 (2 papers)

<http://www.engr.mun.ca/~ccore/cgs/tc2/> and link to Cleopatre centrifuge ref dbase

